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Unique Souvenir Album

Drawings by

Miss W. S. WOODS, Carlisle, Pa.

et al

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THE EMBLEM OF DEMOCRACY

The Star-Spangled Banner

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light.
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

Oh! thus be it e'er when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the pow'r that hath made and preserv'd us a nation;
Then conquer we must when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

TRUE PATRIOTS

"The Cincinnatus of the West" is one of the many titles by which we know George Washington, the Father of Modern Democracy.' As Cincinnatus of old left his plow to answer the call of his country, so likewise, while in his fields, George Washington is here pictured as receiving a call from his country. And his response to the call was prompt.

In like manner the young men of 1917 and '18, in response to the call of country for universal service, left their various vocations to follow the flag to France in defense of Democracy, furnishing the generations to come with an inspiring example of patriotic zeal.

It may not be each name and deed
In granite columns traced,
Nor yet on history's printed page
These sacrifices placed;
But, lodged in lasting memory
Of millions who shall share
The Liberty for which they fought,—
They shall be gathered there.

W. O. M.

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THE FATHER OF MODERN DEMOCRACY

The Growth of American Democracy

A Concise Account of the Establishment and Development of Democracy in America.

and

America in the European War

An Account of the Causes and Events of the European War.

By Elmer E. Rush, M. A.

Illustrated by Original Paintings, Reproduced in Colors.

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THE "AMERICAN'S CREED."

By William Tyler Page.

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag and to defend it against all enemies.

The Growth of American Democracy

The establishment of the Federal Union.
Jeffersonian Democracy
Industrial Change.
Our Democracy Tested.
Democracy Nationalized.

The making of the Federal Union by the construction of the constitution was under the guiding influence of those master workmen, Madison and Hamilton; but it was the public faith in Washington that supported the whole structure and accepted it from the hands of the builders.

The federal convention met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1787, the fifty-five delegates electing Washington president of the convention. When the several plans of government were brought forward, the statesmanship of Hamilton was a constructive force in the attainment of nationalism, but the silent influence of Washington prevailed in the final moulding of its character.

The convention ended its labors September 17, 1787. It had constructed a constitution which represented the accumulated experience of the people of the time and placed it before the people of the states for adoption.

During the construction of the constitution two parties appeared, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. The Federalists favored a centralized government and succeeded

in organizing the convention and controlling the construction of the constitution. The same party secured its adoption, and, in the fall of 1788, it carried the first Presidential election and a majority of the state elections. A Federal congress was elected also, and a majority of the state legislatures was Federal, which in turn, elected a Federal senate. The electors chose Washington president of the United States, the vote being unanimous.

When Washington was inaugurated president of the United States April 30, 1789, there were but eleven states in the union. North Carolina and Rhode Island reluctantly signed the constitution a little later, thus completing the list of the original thirteen states, commonly known as the Revolutionary States.

The inaugural ceremonies were scarcely over when the new government was called upon to face the grave responsibility of constructing a national policy. All that had been done was to produce a skeleton of government; it was now to be clothed with flesh and blood and receive the breath of life. This duty fell upon the Federal party. The first important act of congress is known as the Tariff Act of 1789; it placed a tax on foreign imports to raise revenue and to encourage the growth of infant industries.

Another act of great importance was the creating of a cabinet. The supreme court was organized; a National Bank was established; a naturalization law was passed, and the national capital was located. Public credit was established by Hamilton's funding bill, a plan by which the old Revolutionary war debt was converted into interest bearing bonds, which carried a guarantee from congress that all former government debts should be paid at their face value. An excise tax was placed on distilled spirits. And thus within two years the federal party had secured the passage of important measures, all tending to the establishment of the

centralization of power; this was done in the face of strong opposition. The Anti-Federalists, also known as the state rights party, raised the objection that the foregoing measures were unconstitutional.

The Federal party was construing the constitution with a liberal meaning, and in that way they evolved the doctrine of implied powers. The opposition adhered to the literal or close construction of the constitution, and were horrified at the growing tendency toward centralization which in their opinion, lead to monarchy.

The first opportunity of the Federal party to prove the power of the constitution was in the summer of 1794 when the people of Western Pennsylvania held riotous meetings in opposition to the excise tax on whiskey. Washington was mild and patient, but firm; order was restored; the leaders were convicted of treason, but pardoned, and the tax collected. The government had proved its power to lay and collect a tax.

The French Revolution, occurring at this time, made a deep impression upon the American people. The Federalists had no sympathy with the radical movement, while the Anti-Federalists were enthusiastic in its support. Washington saw that a crisis was at hand, that a precedent must be established; he believed that the Republic could not live if it allowed itself to take sides in the political broils of Europe. He submitted the matter to his cabinet and, with their approval, he issued his now famous Proclamation of Neutrality.

England had shown little respect for the new Republic; they still held some western military posts; they refused to pay for the slaves carried off at the close of the Revolution. England had promised to surrender the forts and pay for slaves, but gave as her reason for delay that the United States had promised to repeal her obnoxious laws against the loyalists, and had not done so.

The source of greatest irritation, however, was that England would not acknowledge the right of expatriation. "Once an Englishman always an Englishman" was her motto. Natural born Americans were often taken off ships. War seemed imminent; Washington greatly desired peace, because he knew that a war at that time would endanger the independence of the country. Finally a treaty, known as the Jay treaty, was secured.

The treaty was not very favorable to the Americans, and could be defended only on the ground that it was preferable to war. Washington's second term was now drawing to a close, and he desired to retire to private life at his plantation on the Potomac. "No nobler figure ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life," says Green, an English Historian; "there was little in his outward bearing to reveal the grandeur of soul which lifts his figure, with all the simple majesty of an ancient statue, out of the smaller passions, the meaner impulses of the world around him. Almost unconsciously men learned to regard him with a reverence which still hushes us in the presence of his memory."

Washington died December 14, 1799. We all are devotees at his shrine. He has left a record that can not fade, and his name will ever be held sacred in the hearts of all men who love human rights and liberty. The Federal party elected John Adams to succeed Washington; he was a scholarly man, but not tactful; the party lost its popularity, and the small coterie still loyal to the president branded the opposition as "Jacobins and Miscreants," denounced democracy as the government of the worst, while Adams, himself, stated that none but the well born is fitted to rule. The party enacted a number of obnoxious laws in an effort to humble the Anti-Federalists. They had failed to catch the spirit of republican institutions; the Anti-Federalists took advantage of the popular wave, and reaped a golden harvest

by electing Jefferson president in the autumn election of 1800.

Jeffersonian Democracy

The dawn of the nineteenth century found the American people awakening to the truly American spirit. Before 1800, American ideals bore the colonial stamp of that of France, or England. The Federal party had given us nationalism; it was now essential that democracy be built upon it. Jefferson began by attempting to moderate the bitter felings existing betwen the two parties and called upon all to acquiesce in the decision of the majority—the vital principal of republics.

His party had been founded upon opposition to centralized power, and the doctrine of strict construction. Jefferson gradually withdrew his opposition to centralized power when he saw that it was being created by the masses of the people, and existed at their pleasure and for their good. The responsibility of power nationalized him; he stepped boldly upon Federal ground, that of liberal construction, and purchased Louisiana from France in 1803, saying, when he did so, that he "stretched the constitution until it cracked;" strict construction, like the Federal party, was regarded as a relic of the past.

Under the wise statesmanship of Jefferson the public awakened to self-consciousness and fortunately discovered its coherence and national strength in time for the coming war of 1812. The causes of this war lie much farther back than the date of its outbreak. Since the days of the American Revolution, England had been accustomed to stopping our vessels at will, and searching for deserted seamen; the custom was becoming more frequent and the insult was even augmented by seizing American seamen under the claim

that they were deserters from the British navy. Great Britain was engaged in a tremendous war with Napoleon at the time and gave no heed to our protests.

In 1806, Napoleon became master of central Europe. He defeated Prussia at Jena, entered Berlin, and issued his famous decree blockading the British Isles. Every American or other neutral vessel going to, or coming from a British port was subject to capture.

England retaliated by blockading all European ports under the control of France or her allies, unless the vessel first entered a British port and paid duties. Napoleon then declared any vessel subject to capture as lawful prize that should enter a British port and pay duty, or submit itself to be searched.

The United States was now between the hammer and the anvil, and on December 22, 1807, passed the Embargo Act. This was a severe blow to New England, as most of the shipping interests were there.

Jefferson insisted the importance of the Embargo was not to be measured in money, but before the year closed it was evident to every fair-minded person that it had failed to make any impression on the European powers, and on March 1, 1809, the Act was repealed.

There was great rejoicing, but it was of short duration. The embargo had been raised only after we had been assured by the British Minister that England had cancelled her orders in council, and that France had promised to withdraw her decrees. Our government was bewildered by the news that the Minister had exceeded his authority, and that England had repudiated his acts. The President immediately issued a Proclamation forbidding trade with England. Many vessels, however, had put to sea; the French decrees had not been revoked, and the Americans lost over six millions of dollars in ships and cargoes being "sequestered" by France.

"THE FIRST TO FIGHT" WHEN DEMOCRACY IS IMPERILED

It had been a long struggle for the rights of neutral commerce. Our flag had been insulted on the high seas, British cruisers had hovered over our ports; British traders had influenced Indian hostilities on the frontier, and American citizens had been impressed into the British service. For these causes, the United States declared war on Great Britain, June 18, 1812.

Industrial Change

In the twenty-five years following the war, the American mind became introspective. It was not deeply concerned about treaties, impressment, embargoes, and the open sea; its energy was given to canals, turnpikes, tariffs, factories, public land, currency, banks, and slavery. The whole country experienced an industrial change; in New England, commerce declined and manufactures grew; the South, however, did not suffer the change from one form of industry to another, but a change from the rise of new conditions in the cotton industry.

The invention of the cotton gin had made the production of upland cotton profitable. This brought western land in sharp competition with that of the older sea-board plantations, which resulted in impoverishing their industrial power, later to be relegated to the rear politically.

The old ruling class in New England and in the South was disrupted, and the center of power was being transferred to the middle and western states, where soon began the struggle between the forces of freedom and slavery.

The Westward March of a People

During this industrial change New England and New York had expanded westward to the Mississippi river, and the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois had been admitted into the Union. The Ordinance of 1787 had extended the Mason and Dixon line as the division between slave and

Testing Democracy

The fight at Gettysburg ranks as one of the decisive battles of history. It was the supreme struggles of the American Union for life. The valor of the Federal and Confederate hosts has never been surpassed in the annals of mankind, and the heart of every patriot is thrilled by the consciousness that the heroism displayed in that awful conflict was the heroism of Americans.

The terrible struggle of those July days of '63, is portrayed in the pictured entitled TESTING DEMOCRACY.

TESTING DEMOCRACY

free territory westward along the Ohio river to the Mississippi. The question of its extension beyond the Mississippi did not come up until Missouri applied for admission to the Union in 1819.

The Missouri Compromise, two years later, extended this line around the northern boundary of Missouri and westward along the parallel thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, and declared that all north of this line should be free territory. Soon following the Missouri Compromise, the north began to oppose slavery from moral rather than from economic reasons. The voice of John Juincy Adams was heard in the halls of Congress defending the right of petition and free speech.

The abolition of slavery by France, Germany, England, and the Spanish-American States, had its influence upon northern sentiment. William Lloyd Garrison and Elijah P. Lovejoy had suffered violence in an attempt to crystallize northern sentiment; each failed, and it was evident a great leader was needed.

In 1850, a bill to admit California could only be passed as a part of a compromise which contained valuable concessions to the South on slavery. At no time after 1850 was Congress free from a discussion of slavery. For a short time the question was shifted to the plains of Kansas by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. Three years later the Supreme Court attempted to settle all slave controversies by the Dred Scott decision, which denied a compromise line and allowed a slave owner to take his slave into any state or territory, but this resulted in the evasion of law and a storm of protest. In the fall election of 1860, the responsibility for the settlement of the status of slavery was shifted from Congress and the courts to the people of the United States, and Abraham Lincoln was elected president.

Our Democracy Tested

The news that Lincoln had been elected, fell like a pall upon the South, and the leaders determined upon secession. The North demanded a united nation. The issue was to be decided by an armed conflict. The American people were now about to engage in the bloodiest of all civil wars in the annals of history.

On February 22, 1861, Jefferson Davis stood at the base of Washington's statue in Richmond, Virginia, and was inaugurated President of the Confederate States of America. Ten days later Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, taking an oath to preserve and protect the union.

In some respects the South had the advantage of the North. One of these was unanimity. The firing on Fort Sumpter, however, swept the free states with one grand patriotic impulse; the president called for 75,000 volunteers, and was answered by 100,000 men, loyal to the Union and the democracy established by Washington and Jefferson. Events hurried to the climax of arms, and thirty-one millions of American citizens divided and faced each other across the chasm of disunion.

The deadly strife lasted for four years. It was inevitable that the South should lose. She was handicaped by the very system of bondage she was fighting to maintain; moreover, she lacked that quickening impulse of freedom which sustains in the presence of difficulties. The generations that opposed have nearly passed away; the bitterest recollections are gone; there remains on either side the glory of the race, and—

"No more shall the war cry sever,
Nor the winding river be red;
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of our dead.

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

The news of Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865, brought deep peace and thankfulness. They that sowed in tears now reaped in joy, only to be plunged into deepest gloom by the assassination of the President.

Looking back through the lens of later knowledge, we see the colossal figure of Abraham Lincoln. Posterity does not yet fully realize how perfectly his life harmonized with that loyal generation of freedom-loving Americans with whose aid he solved the stupendous problem of saving the Union, and yet destroying slavery.

Democracy Nationalized

Upon the patriotism of the American people must rest the responsibility of maintaining American democracy. Since the time of Lincoln, the people have been called upon to declare national policies rather than to elect presidents.

One fact which has commanded attention is the great development of concentrated capital. Every department of industry has undergone many changes and every change has brought an increased power of production. The century-long march across the continent was soon ended; the frontier had gone; and the great western plains became the battle ground of railroad kings. Today great trunk lines with radiating threads of steel connect industrial centers.

There was a further demand for trade expansion. Then came the Spanish-American war which gave us the Philippine Islands, Porto Riio, and other islands, and an enlarged commerce; the commercial invasion of China; the construction of the Panama Canal, and the search in remote lands for opportunities of trade.

EXTENDING DEMOCRACY

In the Philippines

In the picture entitled "Extending Democracy," is depicted the condition of a people who had known only the rule of Autocracy previous to the coming of the American to their shores, when Admiral Dewey sent the Spanish fleet to the bottom of Manila Bay. The sound of his guns as they echoed and re-echoed throughout the Islands, was the announcement of the approach of a democratic people. In the picture is shown the savage natives, who misunderstood the motives of the newcomers, and mistrusted their good intentions. They could not understand Democracy, therefore to accomplish its extention it was necessary to resort to force of arms.

It is refreshing to review the results. A decade after the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States, William H. Taft, then Secretary of War, made a full report, giving an instructive account of what had been accomplished during the period. In sending this report to Congress, Theodore Roosevelt, then president of the United States, said:

"No great civilized power has ever managed with such wisdom and disinterestedness the affairs of a people committed by accident of war to its hands. * * * Save only our attitude towards Cuba, I question whether there is a brighter page in the annals of international dealing between the strong and the weak than the page which tells of our doings in the Philippines." And the conditions there since have been increasingly satisfactory.

There were troublesome times in the islands for a long time after they came into our possession, and many valuable lives were sacrificed before peace was fully established. It is gratifying now, however, that peace prevails throughout the islands, with their population of more than 7,000,000. The aim has been to extend democracy to the people, giving them a greater measure of self government as they fit themselves for it, with complete self-government as the ultimate end.

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EXTENDING DEMOCRACY

In each epoch in the development of our national life, we see the dominant power creating a public policy after its own image. The same forces of human interest which have operated in the past will continue to operate in the future. Organized democracy is gradually formulating its philosophy to include all classes of American citizenship and merging their economic interests with political action.

In this country there are those born in other lands, standing by those born under the flag, defending our democratic institutions. The American democracy today is fighting its own battles; the situation is a test of nationalized democracy; it is the capacity of a people for democratic self-government that is on trial.

Assurance of Democracy

It is a trite but true saying that "in unity there is strength." The picture entitled, "THE ASSURANCE OF DEMOCRACY," is well named. The great chasm between the North and the South, which culminated in the Civil War, is here shown to be closed; the Blue and the Gray are assembled beneath the Stars and Stripes—a united people. Here, too, is pictured the Public School, the "Hope of our Country." Other good influences are shown; the contentment of age, the innocence of childhood, the manly "Boy Scout," and the benignant clergyman,—these good influences permeating the life of a united people, whose traditions are glorious, and whose flag is the most ancient and honorable now in existence, give us ample ASSURANCE OF DEMOCRACY.

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THE ASSURANCE OF DEMOCRACY

AMERICA AT WAR

I. The European Phase:

Theories.

1. Dominance of a single power.
2. The balance of nations.
3. International Law.
4. Arbitration.

Complications:

1. German aggressions.
2. The conflict.
3. Conclusion.

II. The United States Phase:

1. The rights of neutrals. (An old grievance.)
2. Germany's attitude. (Forced to do it(?))
3. United States protests.
   (a) Precedent (50 years ago.)
   (b) The Hague convention.
   (c) Congressional action.
   (d) Lansing's note.
4. Germany's new policy of 1916.
   (a) Her offer.
   (b) Submarine activity.
5. The United States continues a desire for peace.
   (a) Political platforms.
   (b) Wilson's peace speech. May 27.
   (c) Honotaux's article on the situation.
   (d) Our interests confused with our powers.
   (e) First efforts at preparedness.
   (f) Wilson's "olive branch" note. January 18.
   (g) Wilson's "peace without victory" speech, Jan. 22, 1917.
6. Diplomatic relations severed, February 3, 1917.
   (a) The "safety lane" note.
   (b) Wilson reviewed negotiations, Feb. 3.
      1. Warning to Germany.
      2. Germany's justification answer.
      3. Wilson's reply.
      4. Germany's last note.
7. The Crisis.
   (a) In American ports.
      1. German vessels seized.
      2. Shipping affected.
   (b) Public opinion.
      1. Newspapers.
      2. Industrial plants.
   (c) Government activity.
      1. Naval appropriation.
      2. Government buildings closed to the public.
      3. Ports guarded.
   (d) Overt acts.
      1. Freight steamer sunk, Feb. 3.
      2. Lumber steamer sunk, Feb. 11.
      3. Laconia steamer sunk, Feb. 27.
      4. Algonquin steamer sunk, Mar. 12.
      5. Other sinkings, Mar. 19, et. seq.
   (e) State of war recognized.
      1. Armed neutrality impracticable.
      2. The President advises war.
8. War declared, April 6, 1917.
   (a) Resolution by Congress, April 6.
   (b) Aims—Wilson's speech April 15.
      1. Not selfish.
      2. Against autocracy.
   (c) The declaration received in Europe.
   (d) Nature of the struggle.
9. Military interests—Pershing.
   (a) Registration, June 5.
   (b) Troops to France, June 26-27.
   (c) Call for recruits, June 23-30.
   (d) Training camps.
   (e) Aviation.
   (f) Red Cross.
   (g) The Pope's appeal for peace, Aug. 14.
   (h) Wilson's reply.
   (i) Food conservation.
   (j) The navy.
   (k) Second Liberty Loan.
   (l) Congress appropriated 21 billions, Oct. 6.
   (m) The Enemy Acts, passed Oct. 14.
10. Government conservation and control.

(n) Mobilization of Industries.
11. The Espionage Act.
12. War with Austria-Hungary.
13. Nations against the Central Powers.
14. President's peace terms.
15. Results of Conservation.
16. Submarine damage.
17. Close of first year of the war.
18. The National Army.
19. The National Guard.
20. The Allies gain.
21. The Russian Revolution.
22. Germany checked.
23. Three general movements.
24. Germany threatens Russia and Italy.
25. Origin of Venice.
26. Closing events.
27. The battle of Picardy.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR AND ITS DEVELOPMENT PREVIOUS TO AMERICA'S ENTRANCE AS A BELLIGERENT

The German War Machine

Germany's Opportunity.
Nature of the War.
Italian and Russian Movements.
Battles of Verdun and the Somme.

It is well known to the world how, a half century ago, Bismarck prepared his war program in order to make Prussia the ruling state in Germany. In like manner, the present ruler of the German Empire, for twenty-five years, has planned to make Germany the ruling power of Europe.

A large war fund was collected; they gathered arms and munitions and material for making more; they experimented with submarines, zeppelins, poison gas and new explosives; they created a navy, hoping thereby to rival Great Britain on the sea.

Either by treaty or by marriage, they invaded the thrones of Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania and some of the lesser states; the Turkish Empire was reorganized under German influence, and its army and navy officers were mostly German; every important country in Europe, and in the Western world, became honeycombed with German agencies in the guise of friendship.

The great war machine was complete and the war lords were anxious to use it before it grew old, and before the other powers could prepare to meet it.

Germany's Opportunity

Germany placed over against her preparedness, as she expressed it, "shop keeping" England, "licentious" France, "anarchic" Russia and "money serving" America. Under such seemingly favorable conditions she regarded her treaties with these, and with lesser powers, as "scraps of paper." The assassination of the Austrian duke in Serbia

gave the war lords their opportunity; they affected deep insult in the friendly attitude of France toward Serbia. Immediately, six great German armies invaded Belgium in the hope of finding an unguarded road to Paris.

The Nature of the War

From the Belgian invasion to America's entrance into the war is a story of three years of terrible warfare new to the world; it is a story of huge cannon, poison gas, high explosives, motor tanks, trenches, aeroplanes, photography and wireless telegraphy. The sea became infested with submarines to eclipse all former deeds of privateers or pirates; whole villages of noncombatants were burned in their houses or shot and bayoneted if they attempted to escape. No such brutal warfare is recorded in history since the ancient Assyrian, spattered with blood, stood exultantly on pyramids of mangled dead.

But, when the German commanders turned their backs on the Marne and rode hurriedly for their newly entrenched battle lines, they knew, and the world knew, that the war machine had failed. As Charles Martel, nearly twelve hundred years before, drove back the Moslems at the battle of Tours and saved the world for Christianity, so Marshal Joffre beat back the Hun of the twentieth century in the week-long battle of the Marne and saved the world again from a towering despotism.

Italian and Russian Movements

On May 23, 1915, Italy joined the allied nations of Great Britain, France and Russia against the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungaria and Turkey. The Central Powers were thoroughly prepared for Italy's move and prevented her from rendering aid to Russia, then hard pressed by Germany in Poland.

Two great Russian armies, one under Rennenkampf, the other under Samsonoff, invaded East Prussia and beat the

Prussians at Eytkuytten and Gumbinnen; moving westward they soon became separated and confused in their movements in the Masurian lake region.

Hindenberg, an old military student of this lake region, was immediately called in command of the German forces. He defeated the Russians in a decisive battle at Tannenberg on August 27 and 28, and what had promised to be a great Russian invasion of Prussia was turned into a rapid retreat.

Turkey, in the meantime, had saved the Dardenelles from England.

The Central powers had lost in the west but had gained on the eastern front; however, her hope of defeating the Allies was gone. Germany knew that her enemies were increasing in strength while she was decreasing. Therefore, she decided to fly the dove of peace, while she secretly pushed her intrigues close to the Russian Court in the hope of detaching Russia from the war.

The Battles of Verdun and the Somme

Then came another great western move. The first battle of Verdun began February 20 and closed April 9, 1916. It was a fearful slaughter; but the enemy seemed to be doing what he wanted to do—he was bleeding to death!

The Germans are said to have lost a quarter of a million men, and Joffre stood victorious on the heights before Verdun. Scarcely a month had passed, when, on May 3, the Germans again opened on Verdun with one hundred heavy guns; assault followed assault, costing them appalling losses. The hill slopes were literally covered with mounds of dead. Many heroic efforts were made, all with the same result; wave after wave of the boche infantry was mown down by the French gunfire. By the last of August the Germans admitted defeat and the second battle of Verdun had ended.

During the long second battle of Verdun, occurred the battle of the Somme. By the middle of June, the Allies

began a bombardment along the Somme; on July 1, the guns were lifted for a barrage and the Allied infantry went "over the top" from Gommecourt to Maricourt. This conquered ground had been considered impregnable by the Germans. On the 12th of September the Allies bombarded other portions of the line, using motor-tanks for the first time. On November 9, Sir Douglas Haig brought the battle to a close with a victory for the Allies.

The Allies' Gain

For three months following the battle of the Somme, the armies lived in the trenches, ever vigilant, enduring the strain of constant terror; February 4, 1917, the Germans began an offensive by opening upon the Allies in six heavy attacks in their effort to take Grandcourt; they failed.

Hindenburg began to retire on the fifth. The German line fell back from Miraumont, retreated from Warlencourt, Serre, Prisieux, and was defeated at Irles. By the middle of March, the Allies were in possession of Bapaume, Peronne, Har, Nesle, Noyon and Chumy.

Brothers in blood! They who this wrong began
To wreck our commonwealth, will rue the day
When first they challenged freemen to the fray,
And with the Briton dared the American.

Now are we pledged to win the Rights of Man;
Labor and Justice now shall have their way,
And in a League of Peace—God grant we may—
Transform the earth, not patch up the old plan.
—Robert Bridges.

AMERICA ENTERS THE WORLD WAR

THE INFRINGEMENT OF OUR NEUTRAL RIGHTS

EUROPEAN PHASE

For many years prior to the outbreak of the European War and especially since the Franco-Prussian War, it has been evident to thinkers that armed neutrality would ultimately lead to war. Count Benedetti, the French ambassador at the Court of Berlin at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, distinctly stated that the German-Austrian alliance of 1882 would lead to war. He said, "It is, in fact, armed peace that the powers have organized; and can peace under arms be lasting?" The Marquis of Salisbury, in 1897, said: "The federation of the European nations is the germ of the only possible neutral relation of these states which can protect civilization from the frightful effects of war." The German chancellor in his speech in the Reichstag, August 19, 1915, said: "An England able to dictate its will to the world is inconsistent with the peace of the world." His statement but corroborates the idea that dominance of power in the hands of any one nation is unsafe.

In the history of the world three distinct theories of government organization have been tried and found wanting. First, the dominance of nations by one great world power; as in the case of Greece under Alexander, and Rome under Julius Caesar. Second, after the Napoleonic wars, there was revived the old theory of the balance of nations, under which certain nations were united in offensive and defensive warfare. Group alliances were formed by which it was hoped to maintain peace and order. Gradually, International Law was developed as a means of determining the relationships of nations.

These methods of organization have all failed. They have been built upon a false foundation, the principle of peace by armament. Any plan, to be lasting, must reconstruct international relationships on the basis, not of war but of peace; it must be determined, moreover, not by a single dominant power nor by a group of powers, but by a unity of power. It must place the United Nations as guardians over the rights of each nation.

The nations must discover a plan by which they may relieve themselves of the tremendous burden of armies and engines of destruction. As the Europe of Napoleon was not that of Charlemagne, so modern Europe is beyond that of Napoleon's time. Civil and religious liberty have been established; scientific thought has progressed, and the growth of democracy has produced new and urgent problems making arbitration preferable to war.

The German Government is directly in opposition to the attainment of any such international peace. The history of German aggression illustrates this. Von Treitschke, the German historian, so well formulates the German principle of the right of single, selfish domination asserted by mere superiority of power, when he said, "International treaties are no absolute limitation but a voluntary self-limitation of

the State, and only for such time as the State may find it policy has always been upheld by Germany. It was on January 18, 1896, in the throne room of a castle in Berlin, that William II. proclaimed his "welt-politik"—the world-wide policy of the Empire. Henceforth, Germany wished to be represented everywhere, to aid in the adjustment of all controversies, in order to obtain German interests and advantages.

Consistent with this policy is the so-called justification for the invasion of Belgium. The German Chancellor, August 14, 1914, in his speech in the Reichstag, said: "We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps are already on Belgium soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law." German policy holds that, in the relation of nations, moral considerations do not enter in; that might makes right; that the governmental unit is state absolutism and that "each state is primarily and ultimately concerned for itself and itself alone; that its interests override its obligations, when its necessities demand; that treaties, however specific and solemnly made, shall not be considered binding;" that they are mere scraps of paper to be tossed aside at will.

The conflict, then, which is slowly but surely drawing all civilized nations into it, is a conflict between democracy and absolutism; between rebarbarization under the "blood-and-iron" policy, and justice and liberty under constitutionalism. The war is not primarily a war of aggression, but a war over the principle of aggression.

United States Phase

What, now, has America to do with this problem of European government and balance of power? According to the statement in the Monroe Doctrine, "In the wars of the

European powers, in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so." President Monroe announced our policy in 1823 based upon the theory that "America had a set of interests apart from those of Europe and that Europe had interests apart from us." This is not true today, however. We are neither physically nor commercially isolated as we were then; distance no longer separates or protects the nations of one continent from those upon another. We have assumed, together with this increasingly intimate relationship with European powers, a likewise increasing obligation in regard to international problems and principles. And while the Monroe doctrine establishes the principle of non-interference, it also recognizes the right of self preservation, since Monroe said: "It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense."

Germany's Attitude

The German submarine policy seriously menaced our rights as neutrals. The question of neutrality has been one of deep concern to the United States; in 1798 it caused a state of war to exist with France; it caused the war with Great Britain in 1812; and it was the cause of our declara- of war against Germany April 6, 1917.

On February 4, 1915, Germany announced to all nations that she intended to sink every enemy merchant ship found in the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland without regard for the lives of its crew and passengers; moreover, she warned all neutral ships to steer clear of those waters, since it might be difficult to distinguish them from hostile ships. She was forced to this action, she said, as a retaliation for England's violation of international law upon the water by abolishing the distinction between abso-

lute and conditional contraband, by seizing German property and subjects on neutral ships and by declaring the waters of the North Sea the seat of war, thus rendering all navigation on those waters exceedingly dangerous. According to the German interpretation, the English had "established a blockade of neutral coasts and ports which is contrary to the elementary principles of international law," measures which would in effect "reduce the German people by famine." In reply, we warned the German government in the most explicit terms not to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States and not to cause the death of American citizens.

United States Protests

The loss of American life due to deliberate German submarine attack in defiance of this warning would be a long story. The first American to lose his life was Leon Chester Thresher, a passenger on the British liner Falaba, bound from Liverpool to West Africa; the liner was torpedoed and sunk March 28, 1915, off Milford, England. Of 242 persons, 136 were saved. The first American ship attacked was the Gulflight, off the Scilly Islands, May 1, 1915; it was an oil tanker from Port Arthur, Texas, bound for Rouen, France. Three lives were lost; the ship was towed to port, damaged. The German government acknowledged the attack but claimed it to be an accident; expressed its regrets and promised to pay damages.

If the two previous attacks were "accidents," the first deliberate attack by a German submarine under military orders was the sinking of the Lusitania, which shocked civilization and brought America to the verge of war. The vessel was sunk off Old Head of Kinsale, near Liverpool, May 7, 1915; it was unarmed and carried 1,257 passengers, 1,198 of whom lost their lives, including 124

Americans. Our government contended that this act was "unlawful, inhuman and a violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity." We refused to accept the palliations put forth by Germany for the deed and based our protest upon very distinct grounds. As President Wilson so aptly said: "we are contending for something much greater than any right of property or privileges of commerce. The government of the United States is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity. * * * It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand."

The protest of the United States was founded upon two statements. First, her own position, expressed originally more than fifty years ago in the Articles of Instruction to Armies in the Field:

> Article IV. It is incumbent upon those who administer martial law to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor and humanity, virtues adorning a soldier even more than other men.
>
> Article XXVIII. Unjust or inconsiderate retaliation (reprisal) removes the belligerents further and further from the mitigating rules of regular war and by rapid steps leads them nearer to the internecine wars of savages.

The other statement upon which the position of the United States rests is that of a principle to which Gerany, together with all the belligerents in this war, approved, as evidenced by its signature at the Hague Convention in 1907: "The high contracting parties clearly do not intend that an unforseen case should in the absence of a written undertaking be left to the arbitrary judgment of military commanders. Until a more complete code of laws of war have been issued, the high contracting parties deem it expe-

dient to declare that, in cases not included in the regulations adopted by them, the inhabitants and the belligerents remain under the protection of the rules and principles of the laws of nations as they result from the usages established among civilized people from the laws of humanity and the dictates of the public conscience."

As to whether or not the sinking of the Lusitania violated the principles of humanity and the dictates of public conscience was a matter of individual opinion. The fact of the tragedy remained; the United States government was faced by a definite situation due to German militarism, as opposed to American ideas of justice and right. Wilson's reluctance to admit the gravity of the situation is intimated in his speech of May 10, 1915, which aroused a flood of criticism and comment both at home and abroad. He said: "The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be an example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

In view of the Lusitania disaster, a resolution was proposed in Congress ordering Americans off belligerent ships. Sweden, in accordance with Germany's like request to all neutral nations, complied, passing a resolution warning her subjects to keep off armed ships. But the passage of such a resolution to abridge the rights of American citizens would have been humiliating. As the President said: "To forbid our people to exercise their rights for fear we might be called upon to indicate them would be a deep humiliation, indeed. It would be an implicit, all but an explicit acquiescence in the violations of the rights of man everywhere. It would be a deliberate abdication of

our hitherto proud position as spokesman, even among the turmoil of war, for the law and the right."

The protest of the United States was not against German policy alone. It is interesting to note that, on May 24, 1915, Secretary Lansing sent a vigorous message to France and England protesting against interference with neutral mails.

Meanwhile, German submarine activity continued. The ship, Ordena, was attacked and escaped only because of her speed. This attack, after the assurance for the safety of passenger liners, aroused American public opinion. The German government insisted that the commander had "failed to understand orders." On July 25, 1915, came the first complete destruction of an American ship by a submarine; the Leelanaw of New York, bound from Archangel to Belfast with flax, which is contraband, was sunk. The crew was saved. On August 19, 1915, the White Star liner, Arabic, bound from Liverpool to New York, was sunk near the grave of the Lusitania. Thirty Americans were on board; all but two were saved. Forty-eight lives in all were lost. One American of the crew of the Allan liner, Hesperian, was lost on September 4, 1915. The Anconia was destroyed by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean, November 7, 1915, bound from Naples to New York. Twelve Americans were on board; nine were lost. On December 3, 1915, a submarine fired on the American aid steamer, Communipaw, bound from Portici, Italy, to Alexandria, Egypt. No damage was done; the enemy vessel was presumably, Austrian. The American oil steamer, Petrolite, was stopped two days later off the coast of Tripoli and robbed of stores. Diplomatic negotiations over the case were unsatisfactory and prolonged. American Counsul, McNeeley, lost his life, together with one or two other Americans, December 30, 1915, with the destruction of the Persia, a British liner, on

her way to the Orient. Germany, Austria, and Turkey denied responsibility. Assurances were given for what Germany termed "cruiser warfare" which involved a promise not to sink any peaceful ships without warning or providing for the safety of those aboard.

Germany's New Policy

The Teutonic powers announced a new policy to become effective after March 1, 1916, to the effect that they would sink armed ships of enemy nations without warning, no matter who was on board. The purpose of the Reichstag seemed to be to cut off English trade. Their offer to the United States Government is significant, as revealed in a note to America, charging England with forcing her into submarine warfare and offering to observe the rules of international law prevailing before the war if England would do likewise.

The policy of sinking merchant ships without warning is illustrated in the Sussex disaster, which is the culmination of a series of outrages. It was a French channel steamer between Folkstone and Dieppe, attacked March 24, 1916. No warning was given; the vessel was unarmed; nearly 50 lives were lost.

The question was whether the time had come to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. Secretary Lansing cabled Ambassador Gerard to inquire directly of the Berlin authorities concerning responsibility for the destruction of the Sussex and other vessels. In reply, in a note of April 10th, the German government admitted having sunk a vessel in the English channel at almost the exact time and place but contended that it was not the Sussex. The evidence on their side is weak, however,. Affidavits were secured from American survivors who stated that they had seen the wake of a torpedo. Eye witnesses testified to the fact; fragments of apparatus were identified as parts of

a torpedo rather than a mine, some of the parts being forwarded to Washington as evidence.

United States Desires Peace

Even with these accumulated wrongs, the American people desired peace. This attitude is clearly stated in the Democratic platform, June 16, 1916. "The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantages which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise; but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play, that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and both for this end and in the interest of humanity to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice."

Wilson's speech before the League to Enforce Peace, May 27, 1916, intimates in general that the United States is willing to serve the present belligerents in the matter of peace negotiations, if they so desire. He says: "We are not mere discontented lookers-on. We are participants whether we would or not in the life of the world." Moreover, it is clear that "the principle of public right must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations, and the nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails as against any sort of selfish aggression; that hence-

forth alliance must not be set up against alliance, understanding against understanding, but that there must be a common agreement for a common object and that at the heart of that common object must be the inviolable rights of peoples and of mankind. * * * We believe these fundamental things: (1) that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; (2) that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; (3) that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard to the rights of peoples and nations."

Believing in these principles, we were confronted by a situation rather than a mere theory. The question was, as Cabriel Hanatoux puts it in the Paris Figaro: "Can an American citizen go to Europe in safety, or can he not?" He continues: "North America is regarded by Germany as an enemy. Americans in that country are no less under suspicion than the English; our committees know that American citizens connected with charitable bodies have been driven out of Serbia and Montenegro, because it was not desired that any impartial or pitying eye should be present at the systematic and methodical strangling of a race." Attempts were made against American industry; "everywhere this underhand hostility shows itself. Events are unrolling in such a way that they carry with them, like an avalanche, all that seek to escape them. Germany has put America up against the wall, has forced her to declare herself. The die is cast." As Wilson so aptly said: "Our interests are now confused with our powers." Preparation for action was necessary.

The House and Senate agreed upon a practical Defense Program in case of need. This program required

$661,418,000, $110,000,000 to be available at once for the Navy. For maintenance of the reorganized army and supplies, Congress appropriated $267,597,000. Provision was made for the extension and improvement of coast defenses with appropriations aggregating $25,748,000. Congress also provided for the creation of a Council for National Defense composed of Cabinet officials and citizen experts to co-ordinate the military, industrial and natural resources of the country in time of war.

December 18, 1916, President Wilson sent an "olive branch" note to all belligerent and neutral powers. The Secretary of State hastened to explain that the President's note was not a peace offer but merely an effort to induce the belligerents to define the end for which they were fighting. In the note the President suggested, "that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make possible, frankly to compare them." He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. . . . . In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and the government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the governments now at war. . . . . It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other, would deem it necessary to insist upon, are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations imediately practicable."

The action of the President was received with distinct approval throughout the Central Empires; the Entente nations, however, resented the action bitterly. In neutral countries the note was approved officially except by Spain, which, however, was unofficially well-disposed. Sentiment in the United States upheld the action of Wilson. The following resolution was adopted by the Senate, December 20, 1916:

"Resolved, that the Senate approves and strongly indorses the request of the President in the diplomatic notes of December 18 to the nations now engaged in war, that those nations state terms upon which peace might be discussed."

January 22, President Wilson delivered an important Senate address on "Permanent Peace." His initial statement was that America's participation was certain. "It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise." While we need force to make peace secure, yet the peace must be a "peace without victory." "Only a peace between equals can last. No peace can last or ought to last which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property." President Wilson further stated that there must be freedom of the seas. "The paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free." The speech in closing practically offered the Monroe Doctrine to the world. "No nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people but every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."

The United States severed diplomatic relations with

the German Empire, February 3, 1917, by dismissing Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and by recalling James W. Gerard, American ambassador at Berlin.

Diplomatic Relations Severed

The break came in consequence of a note issued by Germany on January 31, 1917, to the fact that, beginning February 1, merchant ships bound to or from allied ports would be sunk without warning. A safety zone leading to Falmouth, England, extending through the prohibited zone bordering Holland, England, and France, and including parts of the Mediterranean, was designated in the note to America. One American vessel a week, carrying passengers only, would be allowed to proceed through this lane unmolested, provided there were no contraband on board and the vessel conspicuously marked by a design indicated by the German admiralty.

President Wilson, on the 3d of February, addressed Congress, reviewing briefly the content of negotiations between the two countries from March 24, 1916, the date of the sinking of the Sussex, to date. After the sinking of the Sussex, the note of the United States government to Germany stated that "unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of subamrine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether." In reply to this declaration Germany assured the United States that "the Imperial German Government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war for the rest of its duration to the fighting force of the belligerents; but neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall for the sake of neutral interests restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to

continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the ends of international law."

Germany's reference to the enemy's violation was based upon the Allies' declaration of July 8, 1916, in which they announced their abandonment of the Declaration of London and their adoption of new regulations concerning blockade and contraband.

The United States note in reply to Germany stated that this government "cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government, affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative." To this note, the German Government made no reply.

On January 31, 1917, the German Ambassador handed to the secretary of state the following statement:

"Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing, after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in all the eastern Mediterranean, all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France. All ships met within the zone will be sunk." President Wilson says: "I think you will agree with me that, in view of the declaration which suddenly and without intimation of any kind deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the Imperial German Government's note of the 4th of May, 1916, this government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States, but to take the course which in its note of the 18th of April, 1916, it announced it would take, in the event that the German government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the

methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing and to which it purposes again to resort."

The Crisis

American ports were greatly affected by the break with Germany. German vessels were at once damaged by their crews so as to be useless without costly repair. An example of this was the Kronprinzessen Cecelie, valued at $4,500,000. Thirty Teutonic steamers caught in New York harbor were valued at $29,000,000. German ships were detained in the Panama Canal Zone and in the Philippine Islands, and at Colon, Panama, the German merchant vessels were discovered to have certain parts of their machinery removed and, in some instances, there was evidence of preparation for the sinking of these vessels.

Solely for the purpose of protecting the several harbors and other shipping and property interests, steps were taken to prevent damage, but none of the ships were seized and in all cases the commanders and crews were informed that the government of the United States had made no seizures and claimed no right of vessels, and did not deny the right of the commander and crew to dismantle the vessel if they saw fit, so long as the destruction was accomplished in a way which would not obstruct navigable port waters or injure or endanger other shipping or property.

Secretary of the Navy, Daniels, ordered the crews of the German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, both at Philadelphia, to be placed in isolation barracks. Other German and Austrian ships were placed under guard. American seizure of German ships was rumored, but February 4th the government announced that such a step had not been contemplated.

The port of New York was sealed on the night of January 31, 1917. American vessels were detained, causing

serious delays in mails and cargo, also interfering with the conveyance of passengers. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey recalled its vessels bound for the danger zone. Other companies adopted the same policy. No mail was sent from New York to Liverpool after the departure of the Philadelphia, January 27, until February 12, on the White Star Liner Cedric. The State Department announced that no convoys would be provided for ships bound to go through the danger zone, the government policy being that the nation would interfere only in case of an "overt act." After the German note of January 31, only five American freighters had left for the danger zone up to February 19.

Public Opinion

Approval was expressed throughout the country upon the severance of relations with Germany. Newspapers with one consent indorsed the action of the President and indicated a willingness to support him. The German-American press expressed regret that severance was necessary but affirmed their intention to stand by America. State legislatures in session and governors telegraphed their approval. Offers poured in from industrial centers all over the country to place their plants in the hands of the government if they were needed. February 12th, the National Defense Council met at Washington and took premilinary steps to take over the regulation of industry in case of hostility.

Government Activity

On February 12, the House passed the Naval Appropriation Bill of $368,553,388.07. The amendment to this bill is noteworthy, as reaffirming our policy of arbitration in matters of international dispute. "It is hereby reaffirmed to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration to

the end that war may be honorably avoided." The bill includes a clause giving the President power to commandeer shipyards and munition factories in time of war. It also calls for the building of three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, one destroyer tender and eighteen submarines.

Immediately after the departure of Count Bernstorff, government buildings and navy yards were closed to the public: the wireless stations were taken over by government authorities; guards were placed at important arsenals. State authorities set a watch at bridges, subway entrances and water supply reservoirs. A watch was placed at all seaports to prevent damage to harbors. The Panama Canal was especially guarded. One million dollars was appropriated by the New York legislature for the protection of New York property. A federal fort was commenced at Rockathe harbor and surrounding coasts. A net of heavy steel wire was stretched between Sandy Hook and Rockaway Point to protect New York Harbor from submarines. During daylight, the net is lowered to permit vessels to pass through the channels. From sunset to sunrise the net is raised to bar all ingress to submarines at any depth. Similar steps were taken for the protection of other harbors on the Atlantic coast.

President Wilson addressed Congress February 26, 1917, asking for authority to supply armament to American merchant ships and to employ any other instrumentality that might be needed to protect American ships and people in their legitimate pursuit on the sea. He said: "It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers. No thoughtful man can fail to see that the necessity for definite action may come at any time if we are, in fact and not in word merely, to defend our elementary rights as a neutral nation. It would

be most imprudent to be unprepared. I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the Congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do. Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral rights by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringements they are suffering at the hands of Germany, there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent." The bill passed the House but was blocked in the Senate by unlimited debate and failed to reach a vote before Congress expired, March 4. The famous "manifesto" was signed by the majority, however, indicating that 75 out of the 96 members were in favor of the bill, and that its passage was prevented only by a minority group of filibusters.

The President appealed to the people in a protest against the action of the Senate. "The inability of the Senate to act has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible at a time when the need of it was most pressing and most evident. The remedy? There is but one remedy. The only remedy is that the rules of the Senate shall be so altered that it can act." A wave of indignation swept over the country, denouncing the Senate filibuster. In an extra session of March 8, 1917, the Senate rules were revised, eliminating the former desultory practices.

Overt Acts

In his speech of February 3, 1917, Wilson had stated that only actual "overt acts" could bring about a condition of war between the United States and Germany. On that day, the American freight steamer Housatonic, bound from Galveston to Liverpool with grain, was sunk by a German submarine. On February 12, the American sailing schooner Lyman M. Law, carrying lumber from Maine to Italy, was

destroyed off the coast of Sardinia. Five Norwegian steamers with Americans on board were sunk without adequate warning in the next ten days. February 27, the Cunard liner Laconia, bound from New York to Liverpool, loaded with foodstuffs, cotton, and war material, carrying 43 passengers and a crew of 216, was sunk off the Irish coast. Twelve persons perished in the bitter weather before they were picked up by a patrol boat. The next serious overt act was the sinking of the American steamship Algonquin, when bound from New York to London with foodstuffs. Public opinion burst into intense excitement March 19, when it was announced that within the preceding twenty-four hours three American ships, the City of Memphis, the Illinois and the Vigilancia, had been sunk by German submarines near the English coast.

State of War Recognized

March 9, President Wilson had issued a proclamation, announcing his decision to arm American ships, but armed neutrality in the present crisis was found to be impracticable. The President clearly recognized, and stated, the necessity of war in his Senate address of April 2, 1917. "The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is war against all nations. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion. Armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States. He said in part:

"It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars—

civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the rights of those who submit to authority and have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

Thus we see that out of the entangling broils of Europe arose our controversy with the German Empire. Beyond any question our neutrality was real; we adhered to the treasured tradition of non-interference, and the thought of taking part in the war was far from our minds. Our international principles, briefly stated, were as follows:

(1) The Monroe Doctrine. This doctrine was a pledge to defend the new world from European aggression.

(2) The freedom of the seas. This doctrine we upheld in every naval conference in support of International Law, based upon the consent of the governed.

(3) Arbitration. In upholding the principle of arbitration we advocated a permanent world court.

By signing arbitration treaties with nations both great and small, we made plain our purpose to forestall by every means available the recurrence of war. These principles failed to gain recognition. Neutrality had lost to the submarine. The Germans regarded aggressive war as the final measure of a nation's worth. One of her writers voiced the German sentiment when he said: "The time is near when the earth must be conquered by the Germans." Thus the shadows deepened over the American people, but the spirit of American Democracy remained true to its ideals, and we reluctantly entered the war April 6, 1917.

AMERICA

A prosperous, mighty Nation,—
A land of true Democracy
Where men may thrive who "hold or drive";
A land fulfilling prophesy!

Ever watchful, hopeful Nation,—
A land of real sincerity,
Where all abhor the shades of war;
A land of faith and charity.

A powerful, fearless Nation,—
A land both chivalrous and strong,
Which does not fight to show its might
But will avenge a despot's wrong.

America, America!
The land of Father Washington.

America, America!
The sacred land of Lincoln's care;
The proud land of Woodrow Wilson,
With gallant Patriots everywhere
Who call for World Democracy—
Who cry against Autocracy.

The greatest tribute paid to man
Is this, "He is American!"

—W. O. M.

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AMERICA FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY

(ON LAND AND IN AIR)

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR, APRIL 6, 1917, TO APRIL 6, 1918.

I. War—Events in United States:
   1. Declared April 6, 1917.
   2. Cause.
   3. Immediate Result:
      a. Congratulations from Europe.
      b. German vessels seized April 6.
      c. Diplomatic relations broken with Austria, April 8.

II. Nature of the Struggle.
   1. Military.
   2. Industrial.

III. Military Interests.
   1. First Liberty Bond, June 15, 1917.
   2. First gun fired April 19, 1917.
   3. Pershing in France June 26, 1917. (The life of Pershing.)
   4. Conscription Bill May 18, 1917.
   5. First draft July 20, 1917.
   6. Recruiting week June 23-30, 1917.
   7. Training camps established.
   8. Aircraft Bill July 24, 1917.
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IV. Industrial Movements.
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   2. The Government Wheat Corporation formed August, 1917.
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7. Centralization of the Railroads, April 11, 1917.
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V. **Later Activities.**

1. War declared with Austria, December 7, 1917.
2. Nations Against the Central Powers.
3. Wilson's Peace Terms, January 8, 1918.
4. War Saving Societies.
5. Evidence of actual aid given the Allies.
6. Efficiency of the War Department—Secretary Baker, on January 10, 1918.
7. Secretary Baker's Speech, January 28, 1918.
8. Summary of submarine damage to date, to ourselves and to the enemy.
9. Sinking of the Tuscania, February 5, 1918.
10. American troops on the Lorraine Line, January 31, 1918.

The Declaration of War

Preceding our entrance into the great world war, there existed on the side of Germany a state of war against the United States, and on the side of the United States a state of peace toward Germany. Whether we should remain at peace under the accumulated and progressive wrongs, whether we should use force in defense of our national and normal rights was a solemn question. Our government wisely confides the answer of such a question to Congress. Its answer was worth the patriotic councils of a free and powerful nation. Its answer was war; war for the sake of democracy; war against the withering bonds of autocracy; war for the ultimate peace of mankind.

Since the establishment of our government in 1789, we have engaged in four foreign wars: the war against England in 1812; the war against Mexico in 1845; the war against Spain in 1898, and the war with Germany in 1917. The declaration of war against the German Empire passed Congress by joint resolution and was signed by the President, April 6, 1917. It is in part as follows:

"Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled; That, the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Cause

Why did we declare war on Germany? Because she made an attack upon us—upon our rights, our lives, our Nation. As Secretary of the Interior, Lane, said at the time: "It is a war to save America, to preserve self-respect, to justify our right to live as we have lived, not as some one else wishes us to live. * * * For America is not the name of so much territory; it is a living spirit, born in travail, grown in the rough school of bitter experiences, a living spirit which has purpose and pride and conscience—knows why it wishes to live and to what end." Because of broken promises, because of outraged Belgium and desecrated

France, because of the Russia that is to be and the England that is, we declared war. The government which has no conscience is intolerable to the American sense of justice and right, and incompatible with international arbitration.

President Wilson stated, April 15, 1917, "There is not a single selfish element so far as I can see in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe to be the rights of mankind and we wish for the future peace and security of the world." May 30, he said, "In one sense the great struggle into which we have now entered is an American struggle because it is in defense of American honor and American rights, but it is something even greater than that; it is a world struggle. It is the struggle of men who love liberty everywhere." To the government of Russia, the President said, June 9, 1917, "The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality."

The Effect of the Declaration in Europe

Immediately, upon our declaration of war with Germany, telegrams of congratulations came to President Wilson from the Allied nations. A few neutral nations sent expressions of approval. Cuba and Panama declared war on Germany. Brazil broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and on April 14 seized German ships in Brazilian ports. Premier Lloyd George in his message to the American people said, "America has at one bound become a world power in a sense she never was before. She waited until she found a cause worthy of her traditions. The American people held back until they were fully convinced

that the fight was not a sordid scrimmage for power and possessions, but an unselfish struggle to overthrow a sinister conspiracy against human liberty and human rights."

About one hundred German vessels, representing a tonnage of 600,000, were taken over by the United States Government April 6; the crews were turned over to immigration authorities. Practically every ship was damaged by order of the German Embassy. Fourteen Austrian ships were also taken over.

April 8, the government of Austria-Hungary severed diplomatic relations with the government of the United States. Baron von Zweidinck, Charge d'Affaires, called for his passports and those of his staff. A note was handed to the American Charge d'Affaires, in Vienna to the effect that Austria, because she was an ally of the German Empire, had decided to break off diplomatic relations with the United States.

Nature of the Struggle

Our entrance into the war created many problems of national character which called for immediate consideration. Attention was at once given to the strengthening of the Navy and the Army; these were great tasks, but probably not the greatest. The government had no greater task than to convince the American people of the grim and terrible struggle which it had undertaken. This being, not the soldiers' war alone, but the civilians' war as well. There were some things to be done without which fighting would have been fruitless. It was apparent that we must not only provide food and clothing for our armies and for ourselves, but help to supply our Allies as well. Every phase of our industrial life underwent a change for efficiency; millions of loyal citizens in home and field, in factory and in mine were enlisted in a great service army for the cause of democracy.

Military Interests

April 14, both houses of Congress passed a bill which authorized the issuance of bonds to the amount of $5,000,000,000, $3,000,000,000 of which was to be loaned to the Allies; also the issuance of Treasury Certificates for $2,000,000,000 ultimately to be met by taxation. This proposed bond issue of $5,000,000,000 is the largest in the history of the world. It is about one-tenth of the national income of the United States for the year 1916. The first popular offering of bonds was for the sum of $2,000,000,000 to close June 15, 1917. The interest rate was 3½%. Large corporations, notably railroads, industrial, commercial and banking institutions made subscriptions for their employees, allowing them to subscribe on the installment plan; in this way giving the loan a wide distribution. The total of the subscriptions was $3,035,226,850, an oversubscription of $1,035,226,850. More than 4,000,000 men and women subscribed.

The first American gun was fired April 19, thirteen days after the declaration of war, from the steamship Magnolia. Captain Rice reported from Liverpool, and stated that the shot was fired at a German submarine. Hostilities were opened. The first contingents of the first United States army to fight in Europe arrived in France June 26 and 27, 1917. The order to sail for France had been given May 18. German submarines twice attacked the transports while crossing but were beaten off. Major General William L. Sibert was the commander in charge of the troops.

General Pershing said, June 30, "The landing of the first American troops has been a complete success. The men are exceptionally well camped and cared for, with substantial wooden barracks, good beds, good food and the best sanitary arrangements. They are located on high ground. For all this we are deeply indebted to French

co-operation with members of my staff." Intensive training of these troops began July 25.

General Pershing

The landing of General Pershing himself in France was an event of great historic significance. For the first time in the history of our country America appeared, sword in hand, upon the ancient battle fields of Europe. France rallied to the Stars and Stripes; thousands in the streets of Paris cheered the approach of General Pershing, crying, "Vive l'Amerique!" Bands played the Star Spangled Banner and the Marseillaise. All waved American flags. A new inspiration and hope came to the depleted French nation which, for three long weary years, had been fighting the Teutonic invaders. The French soldiers greeted our boys with an enthusiasm, a sympathy and a spirit of comradeship growing out of a united determination to fight to the end for the same great cause, the freeing of a world from oppressive autocracy. From that day the spiritual bond which has always existed between laughter-loving, impetuous France and America, the love of the Free has been drawn the closer.

Previous to the war, General Pershing proved himself worthy of the great position as head of the American troops in France. His early life fitted him unqualifiedly to be a great and successful leader. Coming from the very heart of America, the hills of Missouri, a poor boy, he taught school to support himself while struggling for a meager education; winning entrance to West Point by a competitive examination, his training shaped itself along military lines. In the war with Spain he distinguished himself at San Juan and Santiago de Cuba and was commended highly for "personal gallantry, untiring energy and faithfulness." General Baldwin said of him there, "I have been

in many fights through the Civil War but Captain Pershing is the coolest man under fire I ever saw in my life."

In the Philippines Pershing exhibited discretion, judgment and restraint. He was given temporary command of five troops of the 15th cavalry with a battery of artillery, a company of engineers and a battalion of the 27th infantry at Camp Vicars in the Lake Lanao district of Mindanao. He learned to speak the Moro language and conducted negotiations with the Moros. President Roosevelt complimented him by name in 1908 for his efficiency as a fighter and an administrator.

General Pershing was married to Miss Frances Warren just as he received the appointment of military attache at Tokyo; he and his bride expected to go to Japan, but he was sent instead to Manchuria as the American observer with the Japanese army. Incidentally he gained a speaking knowledge of Japanese, French and Spanish.

August 27, 1915, his wife and three of their four children were burned to death in the fire in San Francisco that destroyed the Presidio. Warren Pershing, a boy, was left. Immediately following this disaster, Pershing was ordered to the Mexican border. Of conditions there he said, "We do not want war if we can in any way honorably avoid it; but we do not hesitate to make war if the cause of civilization and progress demands it." This written before we thought of entering the world war against Germany summarizes our spirit in the conflict "over there" and is still General Pershing's attitude as he marshals our troops on foreign soil for the cause of civilzation and progress.

Conscription Bill

Congress passed the Conscription Bill May 18, 1917, after a month's debate, providing for a system of selective drafts between the ages of 21 and 31 years, whereby men could be taken by the government. The first step putting

this law into operation was the registration of all male residents between the ages of 21 and 31. The President by proclamation fixed upon June 5, 1917, as the day of registration. Each man registering was given a number, disregarding sequence of any kind. The numbers were placed in a lottery and July 20, 1917, the order in which the men would be called was determined by drawing these numbers and listing them in the order drawn.

Class 1, under the draft included single men without dependent relatives; men who had habitually failed to support their families; those who were dependent on their wives for support or were not usefully engaged and whose families were supported independent of their labor; unskilled farm laborers; unskilled industrial laborers; registrants by or in respect to whom no deferred classification was claimed or made; registrants who failed to submit a questionaire or in respect of whom no deferred classification was claimed or made, and all registrants not included in any other division of the schedule. The first draft brought a total of 9,586,508; 6,503,559 were not called by the board; 3,082,949 were summoned to appear. Of these 1,057,363 were certified for service and 687,000 were named in the first call. As opposed to 32% in the Civil War, 23.7% were rejected for physical disability.

January 7, 1918, the United States Supreme Court passed upon seven cases arising under the selective draft law, and declared the law constitutional.

June 23-30, 1917, was recruiting week in America. The call was for unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40. By the middle of July, 1917, nearly one-half million men had volunteered for service in the various branches. By act of Congress June 3, 1916, the National Guard is subject to call on draft by the Federal authorities. Thus our fighting forces are made up of three parts, the Regular Army, obtained by volunteers, the New National Army obtained by

the draft, volunteers, and transfer from the regular army, and the National Guard, obtained by volunteers.

According to the War Department figures, it costs $156.71 to equip one infantryman for service in France; of this $101.62 is for clothing, $7.73 for eating utensils and $47.36 for equipment. The ranking of men is as follows: Private, first class Private, Corporal, Sergeant, first class Sergeant; Sergeant Major, of which there are different grades. The Regimental Sergeant Major is the highest enlisted man, or non-commissioned officer. Of the commissioned officers, the lowest is Second Lieutenant, then Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier General, Lieutenant General, and General.

The following training camps were established:

NAVY TRAINING CAMPS

Navy training camps were established. Location and accommodation as follows:

Philadelphia, for 5,000 men.

Newport, R. I., for 6,000 men.

Cape May, N. J., for 2,000 men.

Charlestown, S. C., for 5,000 men.

Pensacola, Fla., for 1,000 additional men.

Key West, Fla., for 500 men.

Mare Island, Cal., for 5,000 men.

Puget Sound, Wash., for 5,000 men.

Hingham, Mass., for 500 men.

New Orleans, La., for 500 men.

San Diego, Cal., for 2,500 men.

Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, accommodations for 15,000 additional recruits.

Port Royal, S. C., 5,000 men of the Marine Corps; also a Marine Corps Camp at Quantico, Va., for 8,000 men.

Hampton Roads naval operating base, 10,000 men.

Mississippi Exposition Grounds, Gulfport, Miss., 3,500 men.

New York, a camp for 3,000 regulars adjoining the navy yard; Pelham, N. Y., 5,000 reserves.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

Fort McPherson, Ga. (two camps).
Fort Ogletrorpe, Ga. (two camps).
Fort Myer, Va. (two camps).
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (three camps).
Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (two camps).
Leon Springs, Tex. (two camps).
Fort Riley, Kas. (two camps).
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. (one camp).

AVIATION FIELDS.

1. Camp Kelley, Aviation Training Field, San Antonio, Texas.
2. Chanute Aviation Training Field, Rantoul, Ill.
3. Essington Aviation Field, Essington, Pa.
4. Hazelhurst Aviation Training Field, Hempstead, N. Y.
5. Langley Aviation Training Field, Hampton, Va.
6. Love Field Aviation Training Field, Dallas Texas.
7. Memphis Aviation Training Field, Memphis, Tenn.
8. Selbridge Aviation Training Field, Mount Clemens, Mich.
9. West Va. Aviation Field, Wellsburg, W. Va.
10. Wilbur Wright Aviation Training Field, Fairfield Station, O.

July 24, 1917, President Wilson signed the war air craft bill appropriating $640,000,000. As soon as the bill was signed, Howard Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, stated that the board was prepared to go to work at once.

Our duty in the construction of aircraft is scarcely surpassed by our duty of furnishing ships on the sea. The supreme effort of the Allies is to determine the shortest method to end the war. There is no more important field of operation to that end, than the air of France and Belgium

on the western front; to extinguish the military vision of the Hun and compel him to fight and perish on tre earth. Such a victory is not ideal but altogether reasonable and practicable; France and England have caught the vision but other enormous demands consume their resources. It remains for the United States to put its flag at the van of victory.

Red Cross

By this time the Red Cross had become active in America. The first of six fully organized and equipped hospital units arrived in England May 17, 1917. This unit was the first sanctioned by the United States Government to carry the American flag to the battle fields of France. The War Council of the Red Cross with Henry P. Davidson of the J. P. Morgan and Co. as Chairman, was created May 10, 1917, to carry on relief work. The general purpose of the Council is to maintain hospitals, recreation huts and rest houses for the soldiers; to care for the wounded and disabled; to furnish inhabitants in devastated areas with food, clothing, temporary shelter and agricultural implements; to care for destitute children, and in all possible ways alleviate suffering in the belligerent countries. Not alone in Europe is the work carried on. Families of soldiers here in America are cared for; needy children are fed and clothed. The money poured in to the Red Cross from every home in America supporting this great cause. By November, 1917, 2,000 Red Cross nurses were on the field and 9,000 more were ready to go. The total donation of the American Red Cross up to that date was about $80,000,000.

The origion of the Red Cross dates back to the time of the Crimean War, 1854-56, when Florence Nightingale, a wealthy English lady, visiting a soldiers' hospital was appalled by the dirty, unsanitary conditions and there decided to become a nurse. She became at once an "angel of mercy"

to the sick and dying soldiers. Shortly after the war, Henri Dunant, a young Swiss, published a pamphlet describing the horrors on the battlefield of Solferino; then followed the idea of an international organization to prepare in time of peace, for war, so that the scenes of the Crimean and Solferino might never be repeated. Representatives from fourteen nations met at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864, and organized the Red Cross.

During our great Civil War, the care of the sick and wounded was under the charge of "The Sanitary Commission." There were also many individuals who devoted their lives to the work.

Dorothea Dix, a noted prison reform worker, volunteered her services and became Superintendent of Women Nurses; "Mother Bickerdye" devoted her life to the work of humanity and inspired the respect of even the sternest of generals.

A third noted worker was Clara Barton. Like Dorothea Dix and "Mother Bickerdyke," she gave faithful service in our Civil War. Later, in 1870-1, during the Franco-Prussian War, she saw on the battlefields, squads of doctors and nurses each with a red cross on the sleeve. She was inspired with the idea of "Humanity" and "Neutrality" and, as a result of her efforts, the United States signed the Geneva treaty in 1882, and the American Red Cross was established, and Clara Barton was its first president.

POPE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

On August 14, 1917, there was sent to all the belligerent countries a great appeal for peace by the Pope of the Roman Catholic church. Such a document in the Middle Ages would have been effective in its purpose; even today, the note carried great weight and at least brought about a more careful consideration and definition of their war purposes by the belligerents. The pope announced that his attitude to date in the war had been to maintain impartiality, to give as

much charitable aid as possible, and to endeavor to bring the war to a close. He suggested certain definite proposals: that force should give way to arbitration; that the freedom of the seas should be established; that the evacuation of Belgium and France by Germany, and the evacuation of German colonies by the Allies be demanded; that there be some definite settlement concerning Poland, Armenia and the Balkan States. While many of the vital issues of the war were enumerated by the Pope, he was severely criticized for his consistent neutrality, in that he failed to condemn German atrocities, the invasion of Belgium and violations of international law.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

The reply to the Pope's note which President Wilson sent August 27, summarized the attitude of all the Allied nations; to the effect that, while it was a great and generous appeal, yet its acceptance would accomplish nothing in advance of conditions as they existed before the war. Since the object of the war is "to deliver the free peoples of the world" how could we stop until this is accomplished? "Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarras others; upon vindictive action of any sort or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury."

"Peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments." Our purpose in the war was clearly stated and understood. The note further says: "We do not seek material advantage but the reparation of intolerable wrong and injustice. We cannot take the word of the present German rulers unless supported defintely by the German people. Before peace shall be possible, there must be not another "Scrap of Paper," but the annihilation of abso-

lutism." Such was our answer to the Papal Note.

This peace note was presented in the German Reichstag August 21, 1917, by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor. He declared the policy of the German Empire to be in sympathy with the Pope's attitude, and denied the opinion that the initiative for the proposal came from the Etnente powers.

While the Pope's appeal commanded great respect, the Allied powers felt that it did not squarely meet the issue at all points. The Pope's plan would construct a peace treaty based on the rights of governments—a plan wholly agreeable to the Central powers, while the Allied powers contended that no peace can be reached that is not based on the rights of the people dealt with in the treaty. The purpose of this, on the part of the Allies, is to protect the rights of the various peoples in the several Balkan states, as well as those of Belgium and Poland, against imperialism.

Peace depends upon the curbing of arrogance, greed and privilege; upon the exaltation of the idea of justice; for peace is a bi-product of justice.

Industrial Movements

This is a war of resources and industry as well as of arms. The economic effect of the war made itself felt immediately. There was a decline in agricultural and manufacturing production; yet the requirement for these things remained as great. There was an increase in exports. The wheat export increased, also that of copper; foreign demand for iron and steel was four times as great. There was an increase in home demands as well, for ships, food, munitions, and coal. A shortage followed, caused not so much by the huge foreign demand as by local advance buying. Prices increased. The President asked Congress for legislation to relieve these conditions.

The Food Administration Act was passed August 10, 1917, making Herbert Hoover Food Administrator. The act sought to stimulate production, to reduce waste of distribution, to eliminate unreasonable profits and to direct wise consumption. It gave the President power to purchase, store and sell wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes; to regulate the price of coal and coke; to regulate the method of production, distribution and storage; to take over plants if necessary; to manage the disposition of commodities necessary for the common defense, as food, fuel and seed. The manufacture of distilled spirits was greatly reduced. The making of whisky from grain ceased September 7, 1917.

August 15, 1917, a $50,000,000 wheat corporation was formed to handle buying for the American Government. Dr. Harry A Garfield, chairman of the committee, fixed the price August 30 at $2.20 a bushel. The bakers were brought under licenses which called for a standard loaf. This control by the government disturbed vitally the great wheat markets, Chicago and St. Louis; the wheat was shipped south by way of the Gulf, and from there to both foreign and American ports. The Food Administration decided upon the amount of essential commodities which go abroad and to what country they go. August 24, the order was issued that all purchases for the Allied government should be made by an American commission for the War Industries Board. This was to prevent foreign agents from usurping the market in advance.

Sugar as well as wheat had been closely controlled by the government. Agreements as to prices were made with refiners; wholesalers were limited, also retailer as a result the public was informed what it should pay for sugar. Mr. Hoover fixed the price at $7.25 a hundredweight for beet sugar at refining centers. Without such

regulation, the price of sugar would have soared. When we consider the fact that prior to the war one-third of the world's beet sugar production came from Germany, and Austria, and that we were called upon to furnish the Allies with the needed amount, besides supplying our own needs, we were surprised that the sugar situation remained so comparatively normal.

The coal situation called for control and regulation as well as the food situation. August 20, Robert S. Lovett, Federal Agent, gave coal shipment in the Northwest precedence over other business. August 21, the President fixed the base price of bituminous coal in all big coal districts at about $2.00 a ton; later raised it to $2.45. August 25, Dr. Harry A. Garfield was appointed Coal Administrator. Due to the alarming shortage in mid-winter, January 18, the ultimatum was issued, to the effect that the Nation's factories should close for five days, and for ten weeks, each Monday should be regarded as a holiday.

Another important national move was the passage of the Shipping Act by which all interstate commerce by water is controlled; and all cargo ships of more than 2,500 tons, 413 in all, then in construction were requisitioned, and an Emergency Fleet Corporation with a capital stock of $50,000,000 was organized. In its report the Shipping Board said, "The Corporation is now engaged in what is probably the greatest construction task ever attempted by a single institution. The Corporation has 16 offices in various parts of the country. It is supervising the building of 1,118 vessels in 116 shipyards distributed throughout the United States. It is disbursing for the construction of those ships something in excess of a billion dollars per annum. It is controlling substantially all the shipbuilding of the country other than of naval vessels, and its program calls for the completion in 1918 of eight times the tonnage delivered in 1916."

The Navy

In October, 1917, the naval authorities determined to build a number of destroyers costing 350 million dollars to be completed in April, 1919. Previously contracts had been signed for 335 submarines and 200 torpedo boats. January 16, 1918, Wm. B. Oliver, chairman of the subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said that 424 war vessels were being constructed, the largest building program in the world. Thus we see the Navy has been growing.

On February 22, 1917, our navy consisted of 351 ships, divided into two classes:

(1) Those in full commission, fully officered and manned ready for service immediately upon notice; there were 224 in all. Of these, the most important were, 1 predreadnaught, 13 dreadnaughts, 38 destroyers, 38 submarines, 3 armored cruisers and 18 gunboats.

(2) Those not in full commission, but kept at a navy yard ready for use on short notice. Of these we had 127. The most important were, 13 second line battle ships, 33 destroyers, 5 submarines, 7 armored cruisers and 17 torpedo boats.

The navy has ever been a pre-eminent power of government in the history of nations. It is futile to attempt to fathom its possibilities. The army, in its narrow limits of mobility, appears insignificant when compared to a great navy, from whose threat no coast line is free.

The Second Liberty Loan

The campaign for the Second Liberty Loan was opened Ocotber 1, for an issue of $3,000,000,000. October 6, Congress appropriated $21,000,000,000 for war purposes and enacted the War Revenue Bill which provided for the raising of $2,700,000,000 by taxation. A "Trading with the

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AMERICA FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY

(ON AND UNDER THE WAVE)

Enemy Act" passed October 14, which provided for the supervision of all exports and imports; for the use of enemy patent; for a strict censorship of news and for the licensing of foreign language publications by the War Trade Board.

Government Control of Railroads

The mobilizing of industries for war was effectively worked out in the instance of the railroads. April 11, only six days after the declaration of war, they were put under centralized control. Mr. Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, asked for a meeting in Washington of all railroad presidents. Fifty appeared. Mr. Willard explained the need for running the mileage of railroad in this country as a single unit. A committee was appointed for this purpose. The movement would mean that upon command, any road should move coal or tin or any other needed commodity in preference to personal freight less essential for war purposes. Such action would be against the pecuniary interests of the roads, and is on the whole illegal; nevertheless, by common agreement, such a system was accepted and successfully administered, preventing congestion in the shipping of necessary government supplies. The number of roads thus merged into one system was 693, operating 262,000 miles of track, using 2,326,987 freight cars, employing 1,750,000 persons and owned by 1,500,000 security holders.

This voluntary centralization was a stepping stone to government control, which became necessary under the complications which arose later in the year. While the Railroad Committee accomplished much, the greater efficiency under government control became imperative. December 26, by proclamation of the President, this immense industry passed under control of the government with Wm. G.

McAdoo as Director General. December 28, the federal authorities began the operation of the roads. It was purposed in instigating the system to guarantee to each road an average amount of its earnings, for the years 1915, '16 and '17. Although the entire system of railroads is undoubtedly complex and the plan of federal control would, under normal conditions, bring about much argument, criticism and comment, the change of control was secured easily, quickly and effectively. The transportation business of the country for the government was placed in the hands of experienced railroad men. December 29, McAdoo issued his first order. Vigorous measures were taken to relieve congestion in the Eastern States especially. Traffic was ordered to be moved by the shortest route regardless of individual profit or convenience. Coal was given the right of way. In certain cases passenger trains were removed to make way for freight. Orders were given for all empty box cars to be sent to wheat producing centers.

THE ESPIONAGE ACT.

Another important Congressional Act was the Espionage Act, which prescribes death or long imprisonment as punishment of convicted spies; penalizes interference with foreign commerce; provides for the enforcement of neutrality; authorizes seizure of shipments of arms designed for unlawful purposes; fixes penalties for injuring vessels in foreign commerce and for disturbing foreign relations; puts new restrictions upon passports; deals with censorship of the mails; provides for the extension and use of search warrants; confers on the President power to embargo exports; specifies penalties for disloyalty.

LATER ACTIVITY

War With Austria-Hungary

December 7, 1917, war was declared between the United States and Austria-Hungary. The text of the resolution follows:

> "Whereas, the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and that the President be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

This step was not unlooked for by the American people. War with Austria, Germany's ally, was the natural consequence of repeated hostile moves during the year. The fact of the declaration was accepted with little comment throughout the country.

Nations Against the Central Powers

In the beginning of the new year, 1918, it might prove interesting to take a survey of the nations who either are

at war with the Central Powers, or have severed diplomatic relations:

The nations at war are:
Serbia, July 28, 1914,
Russia, August 1, 1914,
France, August 3, 1914,
Belgium, August 4, 1914,
Montenegro, August 7, 1914,
Japan, August 23, 1914,
Italy, May 23, 1915,
Portugal, March 10, 1916,
Rumania, August 28, 1916,
United States, April 6, 1917,
Cuba, April 7, 1917,
Panama, April 7, 1917,
Greece, June 29, 1917,
Siam, July 22, 1917,
Liberia, August 7, 1917,
China, August 14, 1917.
The following severed diplomatic relations:
Bolivia, April 11, 1917,
Guatemala, April 27, 1917,
Honduras, May 17, 1917,
Nicaragua, May 19, 1917,
Haiti, June 17, 1917,
Costa Rica, September 21, 1917,
Peru, October 5, 1917,
Uruguay, October 7, 1917,
Ecuador, December 8, 1917.

Wilson's Peace Terms

When we see this extensive list of belligerents against the Central Powers, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Roumania and Bulgaria, we realize that the conflict was

not entered into by the Allies as a war of conquest, but we are fighting, not a war of simple aggression, but as a war for the establishment of a world principle of government and world arbitration. In his speech of January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in the light of a year's participation in the struggle, more closely defines the necessary terms for peace, which are open peace terms; absolute freedom of the seas; equality of trade; guarantee for the reduction of armament; evacuation of Russia; evacuation of Belgium; restoration of French territory; readjustment of the Italian boundary; greater freedom for Austria; evacuation of Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro; independence for the Balkan States; opening of the Dardanelles to all nations; establishment of an independent Polish state; establishment of a league of nations to preserve peace. Great Britain greeted Wilson's message enthusiastically, as embodying much the same ideas and principles as Lloyd George advocated in his speech a few days later. The speech met with popular approval in France.

Gradually, the war made itself felt throughout this great country of ours. After November 1, 1917, the United States had its weekly meatless day and one day a week without bread made of wheat flour. The use of sugar was restricted greatly to supply France. The prices of wheat, anthracite coal, copper, iron and steel were fixed to prevent specultion being the same for the Allies as for the American people. As appeared in the Paris report of the Chamber of Commerce December, 1917, "No restriction nor taxation has called forth protestations on the part of the public, who thus show their determination and willingness to deprive themselves of necessaries in order to help the Allies and win the war." There was automatic saving throughout the country for the promotion of economy and thrift. War Saving Societies were organized by churches, lodges, clubs and the like. The pledge was to pur-

chase war saving stamps of a certain amount weekly, to aid the government by buying only necessities, and to encourage economy among friends and associates as well. Regular meetings of these societies were held which proved helpful in the discussion of personal and family budgets. Besides organizing these societies, the government sent specially qualified men and women to all parts of the states for the purpose of giving helpful lectures upon the general situation regarding such matters as food, and agriculture, advising people how to meet conditions.

Results of Conservation

Nor was our conservation futile. We gave material aid to our Allies. From the New York harbor alone, according to the Paris Chamber of Commerce report, $32,825,000 worth of goods have been shipped each week; two-thirds of these munitions consisting of army supplies; 80,000 establishments manufacturing munitions passed into the hands of the government. 50,000 engines were ordered for aviation. The Government planned to send 30,000 machines to France. In regard to shipping, the Shipping Board reported in November, 1917, 1,036 vessels, a total of 5,925,700 tons in the dockyards.

Thus we see that the War Department performed a task of unparalleled magnitude in spite of delays and difficulties, which appear in every department of the government in time of war. January 10, 1918, Secretary Baker summarized before the Senate Committee the achievements of the war department to date: "a large army is already in the field; the training of troops has been accomplished without seriously impairing ordinary industrial conditions; the men are well cared for, both here and in France; no army of equal size in the history of the world has been raised, equipped or trained so quickly."

January 28, Secretary Baker gave more in detail a summary of the work done by the department since war was declared. He reminded us that, "this is an unprecedented war, a war in which experts are engaged; a moving war in which the situation changes from hour to hour; a war that cannot be mapped out and planned carefully on a piece of paper in America, but a war which must be planned and fought on European ground and on European terms. It is not for us to theorize or extemporize about possible conditions; it is for us to meet the conditions which actually exist in the trenches, to talk over carefully with men who have been on the grounnd 'over there' what the situation is and what is best for us to do to meet it. We have already accomplished what last August was pronounced impossible; instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France we have half a million; and instead of having another paltry half million to send, we have one and a half million. It is not only soldiers which America has sent, but artisans, engineers, technicians, nurses, surgeons who are not only helping the Allies but are studying conditions so as to make them more favorable for our greater army when it does arrive on the battle line." The efficiency of our system was recognized even by our enemy; in a confidential note issued by the German Government in June, 1917, the following remark was made, "While the news about American war preparations, such as the organizing and outfitting of an army of 1,000,000 men to reinforce the French-English front, is looked upon in that form as bluff, the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet, on the otrer hand, the fact must not be overlooked that the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity."

Submarine Damage

Announcement was made January 30, 1918, that since the launching by Germany of unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1, 1917, 69 American ships, totaling 171,061 gross tons, had been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders, and 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships of a gross tonage of 684,494 were seized and added to the American merchant marine; 426 vessels, totaling more than 2,000,000 tons, were requisitioned through the Shipping Board and contracts were awarded for 884 more ships.

The sinking of the Tuscania February 5, 1918, was America's greatest military loss to date. It was a British vessel carrying American troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. Two thousand one hundred and seventy-nine American soldiers were on board; about 164 were lost. The vessel was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland.

AMERICA'S ACTIVITIES

American troops were placed on the first line trenches January 31, 1918, on the Lorraine line, and were actively engaged in the great battle which started March 23, 1918.

The first year of the war closed with an expenditure in money of about nine billion dollars. The casualties for the same period were as follows:

The Army—

Killed in action	183
Lost at sea	237
Died of wounds	52
Died of disease	793
Suicide and unknown causes	39
Wounded	777
Captured	22
Missing	41

The Navy—	
Killed—Officers	13
Men	214
Injured—Officers	2
Injured—Men	28
Prisoners	7

During the first year we landed one-half million soldiers in Europe, built over 600 miles of railroad in France, including wharves, warehouses and docks. We entered the front line trenches, holding five different sectors.

At home we greatly increased the army, the navy and the aircraft preparatory to hurling a tremendous force against the Hun. These achievements were great, but the greatest and eventually the most powerful preparation was the new mental attitude of the American people; uncertainty gave way to determination; pacifism gave way to force; the millions were awakened; war became our business: war against conquest; war against secret treaties in the interest of particular governments; war against aggrandizement; war seeking no less victory than to secure for the world a Christian democracy.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Site	Original Organization	Troops from	Camp
Ayer, Mass.	76th Division	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.	Devens
Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y	77th Division	Metropolitan portion of New York.	Upton
Wrightstown, N. J.	78th Division	Remainder of New York and Northern Pennsylvania.	Dix
Annapolis Junction, Md.	79th Division	Southern Pennsylvania.	Meade
Petersburg, Va.	80th Division	New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.	Lee
Columbia, S. C.	81st Division	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.	Jackson
Atlanta, Ga.	82nd Division	Georgia and Alabama.	Gordon
Chillicothe, O.	83rd Division	Ohio and W. Virginia.	Sherman
Louisville, Ky	84th Division	Indiana and Kentucky.	Taylor
Battle Creek, Mich.	85th Division	Michigan and Wisconsin.	Custer
Rockford, Ill	86th Division	Illinois.	Grant
Little Rock, Ark	87th Division	Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.	Pike
Fort Logan H. Root, Des Moines, Ia.	88th Division	Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota.	Dodge
Junction City, Kas. Fort Riley,	89th Division	Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.	Funston
Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.	90th Division	Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.	Travis
American Lake, Wash.	91st Division	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.	Lewis

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American Lake, Wash.	91st Division	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.	Lewis

NATIONAL GUARD.

Site	Original Organization	Troops from	Camp
Charlotte, N. C	26th Division (old 5)	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts Rhode Island and Connecticut.	Greene
Spartanburg, S. C.	27th Division (old 6)	New York	Wadsworth
Augusta, Ga.	28th Division (old 7)	Pennsylvania	Hancock
Anniston, Ala.	29th Division (old 8)	New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.	McClellan
Greenville, S. C.	30th Division (old 9)	Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.	Sevier
Macon, Ga,	31st Division (old 10)	Georgia, Alabama and Florida.	Wheeler
Waco, Tex.	32nd Division (old 11)	Michigan and Wisconsin.	MacArthur
Houston, Tex	33rd Division (old 12)	Illinois.	Logan
Deming, N. M.	34th Division (old 13)	Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.	Cody
Lawton, Ok. Fort Sill, Okla.	35th Division (old 14)	Missouri and Kansas.	Doniphan (also 140th Division)
Fort Worth, Tex.	36th Division (old 15)	Texas and Oklahoma.	Bowie
Montgomery, Ala.	37th Division (old 16)	Ohio and West Virginia.	Sheridan
Hattiesburg, Miss.	38th Division (old 17)	Indiana and Kentucky.	Shelby
Alexandra, La.	39th Division (old 18)	Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.	Beauregard
Linda Vista, Cal.	40th Division (old 19)	California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.	Kearny
Palo Alto, Cal.	41st Division (old 20)	Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming	Fremont

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EVENTS IN EUROPE FROM APRIL OF 1917 TO APRIL OF 1918

The great German offensive was checked in the early spring of 1917, and much of the territory which they had captured was again occupied by the Allies. On April 9, 1917, occurred the great Allied victory in the famous battle of Vimy Ridge, in which the Canadian troops were conspicuous in valor together with their French allies. The Germans lost town after town, before the advancing lines of the Allies. While the German armies were retreating to their Eastern fortification for shelter, Lindenburg, their advising angel, was assuring them that they could now afford to wait further victory until the submarine had starved England.

The Russian Revolution

In the midst of these great military movements on the western front, the Russian revolution broke suddenly upon the scene; the Czar, the Russian court, and the German peace intrigues were all banished by the Russian terror. This brought revolution dangerously near to the door of Germany. She now began to speak encouragingly of democracy and the freedom of nationalities—under her own guidance, of course. But Russia, apparently, turned a deaf ear; then came internal quarreling until she stood hesitant; racked by discord, and robbed of victory. The immediate effect of the Russian revolution was to confuse the war issues.

The temporary weakness and inaction of Russia enabled Austria to meet successfully the splendid Italian offensive in May, on the Carso. The attack lasted for eighteen days, during which time the Italian army evinced great determination and sustained fighting power.

Germany Checked

On the Western front, Germany was attempting to reach Calais in May. She was defeated in this attempt, however,

being driven back by the Allies in the famous battle of Ypres. The retreat was accomplished with a great loss of men to Germany; on the other hand, it enabled the Allies to effect the desired straightening of their line from Zillebeke to Armentieres.

July 1, under the personal magnetic leadership of Kerensky, Russia again began an offensive along the northern course of the Zlota Lipa. The town of Koniuchy was taken first, with about 10,000 prisoners. This attack was significant in that it evidenced the compact fighting spirit of Russia in spite of alleged disintegration. Again, the Russians attacked south of Dniester, breaking the Austrian line; the Lukwa River was reached and crossed; the Russians occupied the town of Kabisz, the most important along the river, and the seat of the Austrian headquarters.

On July 14, 1917, Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor since 1909, was forced to resign and was succeeded by Dr. George Michaelis. A complete reorganization of the ministry followed. The political crisis in Russia was making itself felt in Germany. News that the United States had entered the conflict was not welcome to German ears. General dissatisfaction with the conduct of war which leaked out through newspaper comments, was pacified momentarily with the promise of a separate peace with Russia and a rapid termination of the war.

Three General Movements

In the month of August, three general movements stand out: the great Italian offensive, the occupation of Riga by the Germans, and the French expansion north of Verdun. The Italian offensive began on August 18; in twenty-five days of fighting they straightened their line to include Vodice Ridge and the steppes of Monte Santo. Thus a foothold on the northern part of the Bainsizza Plateau was

gained. The city of Riga is half German, and of little military value; therefore, the German occupation was not a serious menace. Over on the western front, August 20, the French pushed forward along the Meuse, taking the fortifications between Avocourt and Bezonvaux; on the 21st they proceeded still farther, taking over 5,000 prisoners.

Early in September the Germans ordered the civil population of several towns in Flanders to leave. The engagements during the month took the Allies to the Ypres-Roulers road. The losses of the German army were heavy; those of the Allies comparatively slight. By the last of September, the fighting in Flanders for Passchendaele Ridge concerned itself more for the occupation of commanding positions, than the winning of any specific battles.

Germany Threatens Russia and Italy

In October of 1917, the British gained land east of Ypres of especial strategic importance for further attack. Russia, however, was at this time suffering the loss of important islands in the Baltic Sea. On September 21, the Germans captured Jacobstadt. They controlled the Baltic; and the bases Reval, Vibrog and Kronstadt were in danger.

November 17, witnessed the alarming retirement of the Italian line, and further trouble in Russia; but, counterbalancing these events was the conquest of Palestine by the British, the gains in Flanders by the Allies, and the actual presence of American troops on the front. A supreme war council for coördination of effort was formed by Great Britain, Italy and France, which step greatly solidified the Allied forces. The situation in Italy was so grave, and the possibility of the fall of Venice so threatening, that this city was practically evacuated and her art treasures were removed.

ORIGIN OF VENICE

It may be of interest to recall the origin of Venice, known in ancient times as the "eldest daughter of the Roman Empire," and as the "Carthage of the Middle Ages." In 451, Attila, leader of the Aryan Huns, overran the weak Roman Empire. He crossed the Rhine into Gaul; leaving devastation in his wake, he moved into Italy with fire and sword, and, so dreadful was his destruction, that he was known as the "scourge of God." The Veneti of northern Italy fled for safety to the low marshy country at the head of the Adriatic; upon the scanty patches of dry ground they built their rude huts from which beginning came the beautiful city of Venice, lately threatened with destruction by the Huns of the Twentieth Century.

On November 19, 1917, news was received that the Hun invasion had met resistance at the River Piave, hence immediate danger was averted.

Closing Events

Germany's attempt throughout had been to fight Russia with diplomacy rather than with force of arms. An armistice for four weeks on the eastern front from the Baltic to the Black Sea was agreed upon, on December 17. As a result, the removal of troops to the Western front added materially to the strength of the German new offensive and aggravated the peril of the Allies.

In Italy, the situation remained the same.

In German East Africa, the last armed resistance was crushed by Great Britain, completing the conquest of German colonial possessions. Thus Germany's dream of colonial empire came to an end.

On December 31, 1917, the French troops recaptured Monte Tombe, taking 1,100 prisoners. The Austrian line was

pushed northward, and the Italians were successful in a series of engagements.

The political situation in Russia interfered during this period with any military action on their part. Ukrania signed a separate peace with Germany, followed by Rumania and Finland. Russia was rendered useless to the Allies; at the same time she afforded Germany an outlet to Asia.

March 21, 1918, the battle of Picardy, the most desperate battle in history, began with the great German offensive. Four million men were engaged in combat along 150 miles of battle front. General Foch was made commander in chief of the allied armies March 28, 1918. In the attack, the Germans advanced in the region between Ypres and Labassee. Their gains in territory were small, scarcely enough to bury their dead; and the great battle of Picardy, like Verdun, the Somme and the Marne, gave the victory to the Allies. The Hun had met the allied strategy of the world, a strategy supported by an increasing strength of all that is best and noblest in the fulfillment of the brotherhood of man.

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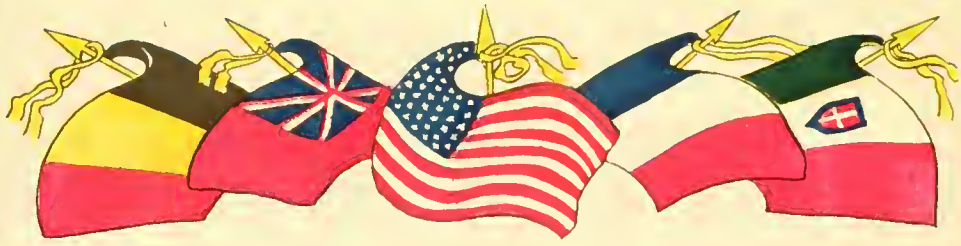

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